

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A1409

Other local ventures include the Gateway Center, with its commanding position at the west end of the Inter-city viaduct in Kansas City, Kans., and a number of extensive housing developments.

Multiply this work by the projects now underway in 600 other American cities and you see the scope of urban renewal. Only a start has been made. A study, quoted in U.S. News & World Report, estimates that it would require \$1.1 trillion in the next 12 years to reshape American cities. Such an expenditure would dwarf even the current level of defense spending. U.S. News poses the query:

"Time and again, this question is asked: If defense spending—now on a vast scale—ever does decline sharply, what can take its place?"

Urban renewal is one candidate. For a relatively small part of the total cost, the Federal Government has primed the pump across the land. Currently, some 1,200 projects are underway, and the U.S. contribution to purchasing and clearing the land amounts to about \$3 billion.

It is a lot of money, but consider a second statistic. Nationally, for every dollar that the United States contributes, private investors and others put up \$5. In Kansas City, the Federal and State office buildings have become important developments for the civic center area cleared through urban renewal. But such buildings are the exception rather than the rule.

Applying the national average, the \$3 billion Federal investment has attracted about \$15 billion in private capital. Based on its national survey, U.S. News predicts that the present level of development is "only a drop in the bucket compared with what could happen."

In our era, urban renewal is reshaping the face of virtually every American city. Once-blighted areas—that had been all but written off—are being converted into showcases that promise a better urban life for the entire Nation.

A Young Ambassador

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1963

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey points with pride to a young woman of Clifton, N.J., who is in a very real sense a true ambassador for the United States of America. An article appearing in the Passaic-Clifton Herald News of March 7, 1963, tells why.

The article follows:

ETHEL SILVERMAN, OTHER FORUM DELEGATES, MEET THE PRESIDENT
(By Edward J. Reardon)

WASHINGTON.—Ethel Silverman, 17-year-old Clifton High School senior, was among the 39 World Youth Forum delegates who were received at the White House this morning by President Kennedy.

It was the highlight to date of their week-long visit to Washington, first stop in their 3-week tour of the eastern seaboard which will end on March 21 with a session in New York City's new Lincoln Center.

Ethel has the distinction of representing the United States in the group of delegates from 39 countries throughout the world, including Argentina, Spain, France, Belgium, New Zealand, and Nigeria. Only Iron Curtain country at the forum is Yugoslavia.

Ethel said all the delegates speak English. "All of us are extremely close," she explained, "due principally to the orientation period we spent together at Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N.Y., during the Christmas vacation."

The delegates from foreign countries have been in the United States since, living with American host families. They have been meeting weekly for discussions on world issues and problems.

Ethel arrived in Washington Sunday and says she has been having the time of her life since. She and the other delegates haven't wasted a minute since their arrival. On Sunday they toured Washington, saw the Washington Monument, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and other places of historic interest.

On Monday there was a visit to the U.S. Supreme Court where the delegates were addressed by Associate Justice Arthur Goldberg. Then they were taken for a tour of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy learned they were in the Justice Department Building, he invited them to visit his office.

"When we arrived," said Ethel, "we found him moving chairs around to accommodate us. He was friendly and very pleasant and made a fine impression on all of us."

Yesterday most of the group went to the Voice of America studios where records were made for playing in their home countries. But Ethel was one of four special guest panelists on a prerecording of the "Youth Wants to Know" program. They were interviewed by Howard K. Smith. The show will be televised Sunday on the ABC network.

After the White House visit with President Kennedy, the remainder of today is being spent on Capitol Hill. The delegates had lunch in the Senate dining room with Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, and his wife as their hosts. Representative CHARLES S. JOELSON of Ethel's home district, was among the other House and Senate Members invited to the luncheon.

Today is the delegates' last in Washington. Tomorrow they go to Richmond, Va., and will visit Philadelphia, New Haven, Boston, and Brattleboro before ending the 3-week tour in New York City.

Ethel is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Irving Silverman, 164 Randolph Avenue, Clifton. An older sister, Mrs. Jules Bresslour, is a social worker in the Clifton school system. Two brothers are physicians, Dr. Joseph Silverman, a New York pediatrician and Dr. Michael Silverman, a radiologist stationed at the Army Redstone Arsenal in Alabama.

What's Wrong With the Country?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1963

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, this morning's lead editorial in the Washington Daily News is so basic, sound, penetrating, and fundamental that I believe it should be included in the Record for all to review and perceive. I would call particular attention to the ultimate paragraph and urge our colleagues to exercise their judgement. The editorial is entitled "What's Wrong With the Country?" and follows:

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE COUNTRY?

You look over the list of domestic economic troubles as noted by President Ken-

nedy at his press conferences. There isn't one that a healthy tax cut wouldn't cure or at least help substantially.

And the only way to get a meaningful tax reduction is to legislate a healthy cut in Federal spending.

The basic problem is as simple as that, although the solution is difficult in the present political atmosphere.

Relief from the extortionate load of Government spending would generate energy from top to bottom. It would give people something to work for.

To hear the talk as to lack of opportunity for youth you would think there were just so many jobs until the Government passed a law to create some more. You wonder how youngsters ever got a job in the past. This same frightened scramble to divide up poverty held back recovery from the great depression and now dominates discussion of automation.

Jobs generate jobs. Wages and profits create the demand for goods, which puts more and more people to work—unless the chain is broken by bungling Government intervention or expropriation of the fruits of industry.

Talk about our crop of "war babies" growing up and needing jobs. They are relatively few in numbers compared to the millions of refugees from communism who streamed into 'demoralized' West Germany after the war. Work was found for all of them and West Germany actually has a labor shortage. Automation did it—along with sane, old-fashioned fiscal policies which balanced budgets, made the mark one of the soundest currencies in history and produced the feeling of confidence in the future which comes with a rising living standard.

On the other extreme are such countries as Argentina. There is a land potentially as rich as ours—demoralized by massive governmental bungling and an inflated currency.

Argentina's trouble is our trouble, although we are not nearly so far gone and had more fat in the form of capital to eat up.

The complacent tendency in Washington to cut taxes while letting the spending run, simply is a plan to eat up some more of the capital which makes jobs. By inciting more inflation it will nullify any tax cut. By breeding fear of an unsound currency it will discourage enterprise and we will have more unemployment, not less.

The prosperity of Western Europe dates from the time when it scorned the advice of our frightened liberals, hardened its currencies and started paying the bills with cash. We now owe them money in form of balance of payments. Our Government now is buying these currencies in great quantities to protect the once almighty dollar.

More vocal politicians and economists in the United States are in the grip of an economic obsession that we can borrow ourselves rich. This brand of mass insanity has run its course in Europe but still afflicts a great deal of the world including the underdeveloped countries, all of which somehow managed to eat for centuries without our help, or maybe in spite of it.

None of these new nations has a chance until it discovers that only work creates wealth and that capital accumulation must be protected if their people are to have the tools which make work productive.

Under present policies, they are frightening away capital faster than it can be poured down the rat holes thus created, through foreign aid from the U.S. Treasury.

We see two main sources of hope. One is the amazing resiliency of the U.S. economy which has survived and even progressed during a generation which has expropriated half its profits and sterilized them in wasteful Government schemes. The other is mounting impatience with the whole red-ink business, out through the country.

March 14

A1410

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

When the people finally sense what has been happening to them and vote their indignation, the politicians will sober up and find a way. If the country—and particularly the unemployed—are to be spared deepening troubles, that had better be soon.

Anti-Semitism
Spiritual Strangulation of Soviet Jewry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 14, 1963

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, as has been pointed out previously by a number of our colleagues, the last year and a half has witnessed accelerated harassment of Russian Jews. The tragic history of the Soviet Union in the past is being repeated again through the singling out of Jews for discriminatory treatment.

Khrushchev's cynical denials while official Soviet machinery pushes inexorably toward the extinction of Jewish cultural life have had little effect on the reprehensible actions of Russian officials and publications. The closing of synagogues and the incidence of so-called economic crimes, punishable by death, are the most obvious facets of the sinister pattern of Soviet anti-Semitism.

I invite the attention of Senators to "The Commander Reports" from the February edition of "The Jewish Veteran" written by an esteemed constituent, National commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Morton L. London, of Teaneck, N.J. Commander London's charge to the Nation's oldest active veterans organization is a challenge to Americans of all faiths. I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE COMMANDER REPORTS
(By Morton L. London, National
Commander)

Of growing concern is the spiritual strangulation of Soviet Jewry under a policy of overt and covert anti-Jewish measures which are government-inspired and directed. While the present state of affairs is not as ominous as that during Stalin's "black years," the last 5 years of his dictatorial reign when masses of Jews were exiled to barren Siberia or wantonly executed, all signs point to a slower death to the Jewish community in Soviet Russia through denial to Jews of the ethnic and cultural rights accorded to other Soviet nationalities.

A thriving Jewish cultural life has been extinguished through the closing of such institutions as Yiddish theaters, literary and cultural research institutions, the banning of the publication of Yiddish books, professional journals, and newspapers. Jews are not permitted to maintain schools to teach Yiddish or Hebrew to their children nor instruct them on Jewish history and culture. The study of Hebrew has been outlawed, even for religious purposes. No Hebrew Bible has been published for Jews since 1917. Only four rabbinical students are currently in training throughout Soviet Russia

today. The production of religious objects, such as prayer shawls (tallim) and phylacteries (tefillim), are prohibited. The public baking and the sale of matzah are forbidden.

In the last 18 months, the Government has stepped up its program of harassment and denouncement of Jews. Synagogues leaders have been forced to resign from their jobs. Some who have been secretly tried and convicted of alleged espionage ended up with lengthy prison terms. In the press, the Jews have been vilified as money worshippers. Jewish rites such as circumcision have been mocked as barbarous. The synagogue has been painted as the scene for drunkenness and brawling. Adult children of elderly pious Jews are held up to public scorn. Advancement of Jews in political and economic life of the country has been retarded. Of 70 individuals sentenced to death since May 1961 for "economic crimes against the state," at least 42 are known to be Jews. In Vilna, the people were invited to the "Jewish show trial."

It is quite evident that the Jews in Soviet Russia cannot protest. If given the free choice, many would obviously leave the country for Israel or other havens. But Soviet policy, unlike that of some satellite nations in the Communist orbit in Eastern Europe which permits some emigration, severely restricts the free movement of its citizens.

There exists a body of opinion in the American Jewish community which alleges that any protests organized in this country will only do further harm to Soviet Jewry. They assert that the best approach is to mobilize public opinion of outstanding liberal leaders throughout the world whose record of friendship for the Soviet Union is acknowledged by the Russian leaders. Frankly, I remain unconvinced by their approach. If I read the events in Nazi Germany correctly, our friends never accomplished anything significant in the rescue of the German Jewish community. This is our fight to be fought in the arena of world public opinion.

The world must be informed of the atrocities committed against the Jews of Soviet Russia. The neutralist nations who are flirting with the Russian bear must be educated regarding the denial of human rights to Jews in Russia. We must demand from our Government that they vigorously protest in the United Nations this wanton attack against our fellow Jews. We are alerting our fellow veterans to join in this fight, and we are writing to Jewish veteran associations whom we met in Israel last September to make similar protests through their respective governments. Obviously, we are consulting with the other major Jewish organizations on this subject as well.

St. Patrick's Day Has Special Memory for
All in Rhode IslandEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1963

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following speech which I delivered to the Shamrock Society of North Providence, R.I., at Bouffard Council Hall, on March 10, 1963:

ST. PATRICK'S DAY HAS SPECIAL MEMORY FOR
ALL IN RHODE ISLAND

(Remarks of U.S. Representative JOHN E. FOGARTY at annual celebration of Shamrock Society of North Providence at Bouffard Council Hall, North Providence, R.I., March 10, 1963)

I am happy to be with the Shamrock Society of North Providence tonight and to join in honoring the memory of Ireland's great St. Patrick on the even of his approaching feast day.

For most of us the history of Ireland and the Irish race does not begin until the coming of St. Patrick to the Emerald Isle. It is difficult for any of us to even think of Ireland, or to speak about its past, its present, or its future, without at the same time thinking and speaking of its patron saint. It is quite appropriate and necessary that we of Irish birth or ancestry never cease to commemorate his feast day with gatherings such as this of the Shamrock Society of North Providence. It is the one and only time in all the year that we pause to recall the values of our Irish heritage, a noble heritage which has contributed so much to the mainstram of our own American way of life.

In a true sense we share the memory of St. Patrick and the celebration of his feast day with many others of differing races and nationalities for the simple reason that his character and his contributions to Christian civilization are such as to command a universal respect and admiration. This probably accounts for the fact that the patron saint of Ireland is not only honored in many other lands but also he is claimed as a native son by a number of nations extending from the Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean. As you know, the exact place of his birth has never been precisely determined. Some say that Patrick came to Ireland from the sunny shores of Italy or Spain; others say that he was born in the rocky uplands of Scotland or a lonely village on the French Normandy coast; some other authorities claim that he was really brought to Ireland from the Scandinavian area as a young galley slave on one of the Viking ships which frequently raided communities along the shoreline of Ireland. Perhaps it is not too important for us to know the exact origin of St. Patrick. The important thing is that we know that he brought the doctrine of the Christian gospel to pagan Ireland and achieved a victory there which has never been lost despite the erosion of the centuries on the spirit of man since those ancient days. His impact on the Irish mind and spirit has never been destroyed. Moreover, the peaceful force of Christian idealism which he implanted in the hearts and minds of the men and women of Ireland has produced a harvest of tremendous good in all quarters of the globe right up until the present time.

The tide of saints and scholars who have ventured forth from the green hills and dales of Ireland to other lands has resulted in innumerable achievements for the cause of Christian civilization both yesterday and today. No other country of comparable size in the history of the world has done so much for the cause of Christianity, and it all began with the planting of the seeds of faith by St. Patrick himself.

The religious nature of St. Patrick's Day requires that the first and most important of our recollections is that of the spiritual heritage which we derive from our Irish ancestry. However, as a direct result of adherence to the true concepts of Christianity, the Irish came to love and cherish freedom and liberty and to despise oppression and bigotry with such vehemence as to be willing to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in a persistent struggle to achieve and maintain